

# THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL. I. NO

BRANDON, MAN., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891.

FIVE CENTS

## LITTLE OVERCOATS!

## LITTLE BOYS!

SIZES 22 TO 29,

WITH AND WITHOUT

## CA P E S

At the following prices:

\$2.90. \$3.40. \$3.90. \$4.75.

BOSTON CLOTHING HOUSE.

MILLER & CO.



## Nothing Like Leather!

BOOTS & SHOES. - BOOTS & SHOES.

W. SENKBEIL,

The Pioneer Boot and Shoe Dealer,

Announces to the citizens of Brandon and vicinity that he has resumed business in his new stand, Rosser Avenue, opposite the Queen's Hotel, and has opened a large and carefully selected stock of **BOOTS & SHOES**, which he will sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to all his old customers, and as many new ones as favor him with a call. An inspection of the stock is respectfully solicited.

Custom Work and Repairing by first-class Workmen.



### HOW THEY SUPPORT DALY IN THE SOUTH-WEST OF THE COUNTRY.

Moved by Charles Eslin, seconded by J. A. A. Paisley. That the Conservatives of the electoral division of Souris, in meeting assembled this day, in the village of Deloraine, gratefully acknowledge the great ability, indomitable energy and successful efforts of our representative in the Commons of Canada, T. Mayne Daly, Esq., in advancing immigration, upholding the Constitution and in securing for his own constituency of Selkirk, valuable and effective assistance from the Dominion government in the prosecution of public works much needed and of great advantage to the people. We advance the hope that he may long be in a position to continue and increase his services to this country and the Dominion at large; and having the utmost confidence in Mr. Daly, we pledge ourselves to do everything in our power to secure his reelection in the contest.

EDWARD BRIGGS, Chairman.  
W. C. HUNTER, Secretary.  
Deloraine, this 10th day of February.

### ADVICE OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

OFFICE OF GRAND SECRETARY,  
87 Lorne St., Winnipeg.  
WINNIPEG, FEBRUARY 10, 1891.  
TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
of the Sons of Temperance,  
Manitoba and N. W. T.

You are aware that our Order is not one for any political purpose; but I feel, under the present circumstances, we may be excused, as our loyalty, as British subjects, is called for in the coming elections.

You know our National Division knows no boundary line, but the members of that body on either side of the line are supposed to uphold the government under which they live.

As the Liberal party have raised a standard, foreign to the principles of British people and to a certain extent "treasonable," I deem it my duty, as your organizing agent, to call your attention to the fact, that generally our Order looks to the old flag under which we have prospered so long, to guard our country and protect our rights.

This will not be done if our members waver in their loyalty to the Crown, and the evidence of their steady adherence will be, in the casting of their votes.

There is no use in trying to shut the eyes of the party. You must say by your vote "Canada" or "United States." It has now got down to that point, and from my knowledge of our members I feel the vote will be cast for the preservation of Canada under the British rule.

The only way you can do this is to vote for the only man who has stood for half a century at the helm and guided our Canadian ship so carefully, as to avoid the crash of a wreck.

I need not say, as you all know it, that I am a straight Conservative and have no cause to be ashamed of it.

I therefore wish each member to carefully consider the position and not be led astray by men who have no experience in matters of the sort under discussion.

I therefore ask all our members to bear in mind the fact that they are yet under the old flag that "braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" and not be led astray by men who have no experience in matters of the sort under discussion.

Remember our brothers on the floor of the Commons in past days, what they did for us, and independent of our own feet, vote for the Canadian party against the Annexation or United States party.

Yours fraternally,  
Geo. P. Bliss, P.G.W.P.,  
Grand Scribe.

### NOT UNLIKELY.

THE GREENWYTH GOVERNMENT USING  
THREATS TO SOME WHO  
DO NOT FAVOR  
MARTIN.

The Winnipeg Free Press of last Saturday has the following to say about "warnings and threats held out by some of the friends of the government who speak in favor of T. M. Daly. The paper is very cautious in its statement but those who have knowledge of the means used to coerce license holders in Ontario will not think it too much to say that in all probability the party is using the same means in Manitoba. The Free Press article is as follows:

"A Free Press reporter was told yesterday that the local government was already beginning to use its power in influencing the electors by threatening license holders who dared oppose 'their' candidates. The circumstances were given that a well-known hotelkeeper stating he was willing to wager a bottle of wine that Daly would defeat Martin in Selkirk, was warned by a prominent Reformer that he had better not interfere in the coming campaign against the local government's men or he would suffer when the next licenses were issued. Two or three other hotelkeepers, it was said, have been warned to the same effect, and advised to support those whom the local government professes to want to see elected, or stay neutral. These assertions, the Free Press is credibly informed, were made privately to several gentlemen, and for obvious reasons their names are withheld.

### THE SOURIS MEETING.

The following is an address made by A. E. Hetherington, a representative farmer, at Mr. Daly's meeting, Saturday last:

Gentlemen,—  
I am pleased to be here to-night to preside at this meeting, called for the purpose of hearing an address from our worthy and honored member "who was" and is to be. I am sure you must all feel, as I do, that we have ever so much more cause to be proud of him now, than we had when he first came before us to ask for our support, and it must be with ever so much more confidence in him that we start out on this occasion. To do for him as we did before—place him at the head of the poll by a good rousing majority. But, gentlemen, I give you fair warning, there must be no over-confidence in this election; there is nothing so detrimental to the interests of a candidate as over-confidence. I think that the main cause of defeat to many a good man, but we must not allow it to be so on this occasion. We want to go into this contest as if the whole issue rested entirely on the individual effort of each one of us. We don't want to rely on ourselves, we have formed an Association and appointed good men, and they are to look after the interests of our party. That is all very well as far as it goes, and all quite necessary for the furthering of the interests of our candidate, but it is not all that is necessary for sure success. Every individual member of the Association must want to look upon himself as the man that is going to do the most to elect Mr. Daly, and start out with the determination to do all in his power to place him at the head of the poll on the 5th of March. If we all work with this object in view, and don't sit down with the idea that Mr. Daly can do everything, we may rest assured that he is our honored member on the 5th. For my part, I am proud to be President of the Conservative Association of Glenwood, and I will do all that lies in my power to further the interests of the party and our candidate, but I want you all to put your shoulder to the wheel with me and we will give Mr. Daly such a rousing majority in Glenwood, that it will earn for itself, even more than in the past, the proud title of "Tory Stronghold." We elected Mr. Daly here to go to Ottawa to support our good old chief in carrying out the National Policy, that has done so much towards building up the industries of this great country of ours—the Dominion of Canada—and we want to send him back again for the same purpose, as we all see that is the only policy that will enable us to maintain our commercial standing, so long as the United States maintains the high protective duties against our products, both natural and manufactured, that she does to-day.

It is all very well for our Grit friends to cry out for Commercial Union and try to picture to us the great benefits to be derived from such a union. But, gentlemen, suppose they did get into power on the strength of their wing descriptions, do you suppose for an instant that the United States would grant them Commercial Union without giving the consummation of their desires? Political Union? That is what they are after, gentlemen, and what the Reform party is prepared to give them if they get into power. It is plainly to be seen that the United States government is trying to force us into that kind of a union, but so long as she is true to herself and to the Government of Sir John, Canada will continue to prosper independent of the United States. This cry of Commercial Union is all very well to tickle the ears of the people with, but if it were put into practice what would it result in? Surely in the destruction of the large manufacturing industries that have sprung up under our National Policy. We all know perfectly well that when Mr. McKenzie went into power one of the first things he did was to suspend the duties on the goods that they ever had in their party—the late Hon. George Brown—to Washington to negotiate a reciprocity treaty, with the only result that they placed a higher duty than ever on our goods. And what did Mr. Mackenzie then do, but retaliate by raising our duty from 15 to 17 1/2 per cent, but although he was urged by delegation after delegation of his own friends to raise the duty still higher, to enable our manufacturers to compete with the American manufacturers, who had a protective duty of 50 per cent, on his goods and was thereby enabled to crush out our manufacturers by simply flooding the Canadian markets with their goods and selling them at a sacrifice, which he could well afford to do. There are some farmers so short-sighted they think that if they could only get an American binder or implement of any kind, at the same price that they can get a Canadian one, they would be forever blessed, but they never think that every dollar they pay out for an American machine leaves their own country just that much poorer and goes to enrich a foreign manufacturer, when his own manufacturer can make him just as good a machine, and his money then goes to enrich his own country and help to build up town and cities and give employment to thousands of mechanics, who in turn buy the produce of his farm, and the money he spends eventually comes back into his own pocket and into other avenues of trade, and makes a circulation that benefits the whole country; whereas, if it goes into a foreign country it does for that country just what it should do for his own. If a man has not got patriotism enough in his composition to wish to see his country great and prosperous, he surely ought to have sense to see that he is sending his hard-earned money to enrich a foreign country and enable the manufacturer of that country, "in case our Grit friends get into power and bring us back to one-sided free trade," to effect-

ually crush out our own manufacturer and throw out of employment the thousands of mechanics, who are to-day consuming the produce of our farms, and enabling us to get more by 10 or 15 cents a bushel for our grain than our neighbors across the line are for theirs. A great many people—Free Traders—point with exultation to the fact that last winter we had to import corn from the United States into this country, and they exclaim, "what a lovely thing Free Trade or Commercial Union would have been then!" But, gentlemen, if we had it now I know the shoe would pinch the other foot, for while under protection we are able to send out oats to Ontario at a very fair price under Free Trade the Michigan, Ohio and New York farmers could send over theirs into Ontario and we would have no market for our oats at all. I say, gentlemen, that the theory of Free Trade is all very well to look at, but it is not the panacea for all the evils that its advocates would have us to believe. I don't advocate a protection tariff like the McKinley bill passed by the United States some time ago, but I think that simply idiotic. But I do advocate a fair average tariff. I maintain that the milling industry of this country must always have a large share in the building up and prosperity of this portion of the Dominion, its farmers and its merchants; but it is too young yet to do without a fair amount of protection. Under the policy now in force our millers are enabled to send their flour to British Columbia and carry on a profitable business with the western portion of the Dominion, that would, under Free Trade, be entirely cut off for the millers of Oregon and Washington Territory could then easily send in their flour, and under-let the merchants who are handling the products of our mills, and British Columbia gold would then go to enrich the millers of those States, instead of coming back into our pockets through our millers. No gentlemen, I am not yet a Free Trader but only a fair trader, and I hope that no Conservative, "or any true Canadian" who has the interest of his country at heart, will be led away by the plausible cry of our Grit friends, but let every one remember that Canada and our good old chief claim expects every man to do his duty on the 5th of March, and we all know that if we do that we may not fear for the result.

### CITY COUNCIL.

Present: Mayor Kelly, Ald. Hanbury, Russell, McDermid, Gibson, McGregor, and Caldwell, minutes of last meeting read and confirmed.

#### COMMITTEES.

From Mr. Crawford, engineer, asking for an advance in salary. Fyled.

#### LICENSE AND TOLLS.

Your committee recommend the following:—  
Chief asking that another man be placed on the police force for three months.

Chief asking leave of absence for 10 days, in order to visit Montreal. Report adopted.

#### FINANCE AND ASSESSMENT.

Recommended the following:—  
J. Callender, \$3.50  
Sun Printing, \$2.00  
Schulz and Co., \$2,000.00  
C. Robert's, \$5.00

Communication of D. Goldre bonus of the N. W. C. Ry. was read and clerk instructed to reply that it is the intention of this council to apply to the Local Legislature for power to grant same. Treasurer's statement read and fyled. Report adopted.

#### FREE WATER AND LIGHT.

Your committee recommend the following:—  
Rose & Co., \$20  
S. Snicker, \$2.00

Communication from Ronald & Co., asking for old hose that were to have been sent, what about your old engine are you going to keep it? Referred to order of motion, communication of Electric Light Co. referred to council.

Chief's report received and fyled. Report adopted.

#### BOARD OF WORKS.

Recommended the payment of following:—  
Progressive est. on city hall \$ 537.91  
Mr. Moore sinking wells and furnishing piping \$ 642.60

Report adopted.

#### SALARY COMMITTEE.

Recommended the following:—  
City solicitor recommend the same as last year.

Caldwell, Russell, that the solicitor's salary be \$400 per annum. Carried.

The report recommended that the salary of the Treasurer, clerk, engineer and sewer be the same as last year. Report adopted.

That the application of C. A. Larkin begranted until such time as the council see fit to have building removed. Report adopted.

#### INQUIRIES.

Caldwell—Asking if anything further is going to be done in regard to the sinking of test wells.

Mayor—said that work had been stopped.

#### MOTIONS.

Caldwell, Hanbury—That council go into Committee of the Whole to consider the matter of the Electric Light Co. Carried after considerable discussion.

It was moved and seconded that the electric lights be turned on Roper Avenue be from 8 p.m. to 4 a.m.

Caldwell, Russell—That the Treasurer be instructed to see the manager of the Imperial Bank and obtain permission to make an overdraw, Carried. Hanbury McGregor. That the chairman be instructed to have day when required. Carried.

Committee rose and reported above. Committee also reported that the matter of testing well should be laid over for two weeks in order to get blank order, plans, etc. to be filed out for next meeting. On motion Messrs. Brayfield and Maltby were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at a salary of \$75.00 per annum. On motion the Council adjourned.

## TALK! TALK!

The talk in the city and surrounding country of

## Strome's Bargains.

Four Thousand yards of Gingham sold in about 15 days.

## A Bonanza

for the Public.

Three cases of Flannelettes just to hand lovely goods, fast colors, great bargains, 12 yards for \$1.00; 10 yards for \$1.00; 8 yards for \$1.00, come and share, they are going by the armful daily. Five bales

## GREY & BLEACHED COTTONS

## JUST OPENED

Values Unsurpassed.

## TOWELS,

## TICKINGS,

## SHEETINGS.

Four hundred webs of Sateens and Prints, lovely shades and patterns.

Two cases beautiful Tweed, Cloths and Jacket Goods.

## STROME'S

MAMMOTH

Leading Bargain House,

Coombs and Stewart Block,

Brandon.

P. S.—Our Dress Making Department will be closed for a couple of weeks or more. Miss Keith has left for Chicago and eastern cities for a few days recreation after a busy fall and winter trade, and to get all the newest and latest styles of our fashionable American cities for the spring. Our importations this coming spring will exceed anything we have ever shown before. Therefore the Ladies of Brandon and vicinity can be satisfied in getting the most fashionable garments this coming season. We will be in full running order by the 1st of March.

THE LEADING DRY GOODS HOUSE.

I. R. STROME.



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Address To The Electors

AND PEOPLE OF CANADA.

To the electors of Canada:

Gentlemen.—The numerous questions now engaging public attention having, in the opinion of the ministry, reached that stage when it is desirable that an opportunity should be given the people of expressing, at the polls, their views thereon, the Governor-General has been advised to terminate the existence of the present House of Commons and to issue writs of Parliament. This advice His Excellency has seen fit to approve, and you, therefore, will be called upon within a short time to elect members to represent you in the Great Council of the nation, and I shall be a candidate for the representation of my constituency, the city of Kingston.

In soliciting at your hands a renewal of the confidence which I have enjoyed as a minister of the Crown for thirty years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to define the attitude of the government in which I am minister, towards the leading political issues of the day.

As in 1878, in 1882, and again in 1887, so in 1891 do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the nation, occupy a foremost place in the public mind. Our policy in respect thereto is to-day what it has been for the past thirty years, and is directed by a firm determination to foster and develop the varied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we propose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves, of holding up on this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation.

When, in 1878, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Dominion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a profound depression hung like a pall over the whole country from the Atlantic ocean to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed, manufactures languished, and, exposed to ruinous competition, Canadian were fast sinking into the position of being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south. We determined to change the unhappy state of things. We felt that Canada, with its agricultural resources, rich in its fisheries, timber and mineral wealth, was worthy of a nobler position than that of being a slaughter market for the United States. We said to the Americans: "We are perfectly willing to trade with you on equal terms. We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty, but we will not consent to open our markets to you while your remains closed to us." So we inaugurated the National Policy. You all know what followed, almost as if by magic, the whole face of the country underwent a change. Stagnation and apathy and ruin—aye, and want and misery, too—gave place to activity and enterprise and prosperity. The miners of Nova Scotia took courage, the manufacturing industries in our great centers were multiplied; the farmer found a market for his produce, the artisan and laborer employment at good wages, and all Canada rejoiced under the quickening influence of a new found life. The age of deficits was passed and an overflowing treasury gave to the government the means of carrying forward those great works necessary to the realization of our purpose to make this country a homogeneous whole. To that end we undertook that stupendous work, the Canadian Pacific railway, undeterred by the pessimistic views of our opponents. Nay, in spite of their strenuous, and even malignant opposition, we pushed forward that great enterprise through the wilds north of Lake Superior, across the western prairies, over the Rocky Mountains to the shores of the Pacific, with such inflexible resolution that in seven years after the assumption of office by the present administration the dream of our public men was accomplished, and I, myself, experienced the proud satisfaction of looking back from the steps of my car upon the Rocky Mountains from the eastern sky.

The Canadian Pacific railway now extends from ocean to ocean, opening up and developing the country at a marvellous rate and forming an imperial highway to the east, over which the trade of the Indies is destined to reach the markets of Europe. We have subsidized steamship lines on both oceans to Europe, China, Japan, Australia and the West Indies. We have spent millions on the extension and improvement of our canal system. We have by liberal grants of subsidies, promoted the building of railways, now become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a network, and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the money market of the world is higher to-day than it has ever been, and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1878.

During all this time, what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacillating in their policy and inconsistency in their attitude towards the public men, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our common country. The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Under it we could not possibly raise a revenue sufficient for the public requirements. Time exposed their fallacy. They were not to pay more for the hour-manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and monopolies, and the manufacturers were to extort their own prices. When these four had been proved unfounded, we were to see that our competition would in reality prove the ruin of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than

that which the national policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the Canadian Pacific railway. The whole project, according to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were insuperable, the road, even if constructed, could never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome, and the road does pay. Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions, and convinced that nothing is to be gained by further opposition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has announced its policy to be unrestricted reciprocity, that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the North American Review, a few days ago) free trade with the United States and a common tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

The adoption of this policy would involve among other grave evils, discrimination against the mother country. This fact admitted by no less a personage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who in his speech at Pembroke, on October 21st, 1890, declared to have said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, entertain objections to this (unrestricted reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an arrangement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that this is an objection, and not a light one." It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in annexation of this Dominion to the United States. The advocates of unrestricted reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though its friends in the United States urge as the chief reasons for its adoption that unrestricted reciprocity would be the first step in the direction of political union.

There is, however, one obvious consequence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that is, that unrestricted reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation, amounting to not less than \$14,000,000 annually upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days ago by Mr. E. W. Thompson—a Radical and Free Trader—to the Toronto Globe, on the staff of which paper he was lately an editorial writer, which, notwithstanding the Globe, with its characteristic unfairness, refused to publish, but which, nevertheless, reached the public through another source. Mr. Thompson points out with great clearness that the loss of customs revenue levied upon articles now entering this country from the United States, in the event of the adoption of the policy of unrestricted reciprocity, would amount to not less than \$7,000,000 annually. Moreover, this by no means represents the total loss to the revenue which the adoption of such a policy would entail. If American manufacturers now compete favorably with British goods, despite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the Americans and retained, or as is very possible, increased, on the British article? Would not the inevitable result be a displacement of the duty paying goods of the mother country by the goods of the United States? And this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more.

Electors of Canada! I appeal to you to consider well the full meaning of this proposition. You—I speak now more particularly to the people of this province of Ontario—are already taxed directly for school purposes, for county purposes, for township purposes, for county purposes, while to the provincial government there is expressly given by the constitution the right to impose direct taxation. This latter view of ours has so far escaped, but as the material resources of the province diminish, as they are now diminishing, the local government will be driven to supplement its revenue derived from fixed sources by a direct tax. And is not this enough, think you, without your being called on by a Dominion tax-gatherer with a yearly demand of \$15 a family, to meet the obligations of the central government? Gentlemen, this is what unrestricted reciprocity involves. Do you like the prospect? This is what we are opposing, and what we ask you to condemn by your votes. Under our present system a man may largely determine the amount of his contribution to the Dominion exchequer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink champagne, he has to pay a tax of \$150 for every bottle he drinks. If he is a poor man he contents himself with a cup of tea on which there is no duty. And so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the government. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treasury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the taxpayer—times may be hard—crops may have failed—sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family—still the inexorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not our system seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived and which the government proposes to adhere.

I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of unrestricted reciprocity, to which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed the Liberal party, but they are not the only objections, nor in my opinion are they the most vital.

For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the protection of a loyal band of British subjects, who have built up a country, the blessings of civilization passed by an easy transition from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the influx of a loyal band of British subjects, that they might build up a country, the blessings of civilization passed by an easy transition from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community. These pioneers were speedily recruited by the influx of a loyal band of British subjects, that they might build up a country, the blessings of civilization passed by an easy transition from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding portions of the community.

rendering that which your fathers held most dear! Under the broad folds of the Union Jack we enjoy the most ample liberty to govern ourselves as we please, and at the same time we participate in the advantages which flow from association with mightiest Empire the world has ever seen. Not only are we free to manage our domestic concerns but, practically, we possess the privilege of making our own treaties with foreign countries, and in our relations with the outside world we enjoy the prestige inspired by a consciousness of the fact that behind us towers the majesty of England. The question which you will shortly be called upon to determine resolves itself into this, shall we endanger our possession of the great heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and submit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ultimately becoming a portion of the American union? I commend these issues to your determination, and to the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will proclaim to the world your resolve to show yourself not unworthy of the proud distinction you enjoy of being numbered amongst the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen.

As for myself, my course is clear. A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die. With utmost effort, with my latest breath I will oppose the "veiled treason" which attempts by sordid means and mercenary profits to lure our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century I have been true to my country, with whom rests the destinies of the future, to give me their united and strenuous aid in this my last effort for the unity of the empire and the preservation of our commercial and political freedom.

I remain, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

JOHN A. MACDONALD.

KEEP OFF THE CHAPS—  
Wet wintry weather causes chapped hands, sore throat, croup, colds, pain in the chest, swellings, etc., for which a certain cure exists in Hagar's Yellow Oil, the best pain-expectorant for internal or external use. Keep it on hand in case of emergencies, every bottle is a little giant in curative power.

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J. A. MOOR

Wholesale Dealer in all Kinds of

Builders' Finishings,

Doors Windows Mouldings, Turned work Etc. Etc. One of the Best Stocks in Manitoba.

Lumber Merchant and builder. Write for Prices.

Brandon, Manitoba.

DRY WOOD

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Has A Quantity of Best Dry Wood

Call on them for Prices.

Single and Double Drays always

Ready

Office of E. A. Rea.

Rosser Avenue

Caution!

Cheap Inferior Goods

The best value in the city

SPECIAL DRIVES IN

MOCCASINS, MITTS, GLOVES,

FELT FOOT WARE &c.

Hold on! Plenty of time for Spring Goods

BRANDON BOOT COMPANY,

John Morris, Manager.

Redmond & Emerson,

Manufacturers of Tents, Awnings,

Mattresses, etc.

Still to the front with

Overalls, Shirts, etc.

Binding Canvasses etc

Order your canvasses at

once to save delay when

required.

REDMOND & EMERSON.

I have now got back to attend to my

business, after my severe illness. Hoping to

patrons and customers that I have lost

through carelessness and bad management,

of the party in charge, will return. My aim

has always been to satisfy my customers to the

full extent of my ability.

C. EMERSON.

TENDERS will be received by the Depart-

ment of the Interior up to the 31st March

next, for the purchase on bid of the following

lands at Shoal Lake, Manitoba, formerly re-

served for Mounted Police purposes, together

with the buildings and other improvements

thereon, viz:—

The Red half of Section 16, Township 16,

Range 24, West 1st P.M., the North-West

quarter of Section 18, in the same Township,

the North-West quarter of Section 22, in the same

Township, the East half of Section 21 in Town-

ship 16, Range 24 West 1st P.M., and the South

half of Section 25 in the same Township, con-

taining about 1,400 acres, more or less.

The tender must be accompanied by an ac-

cepted cheque on a chartered bank for the

amount offered.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

The highest or lowest bid not necessarily ac-

cepted.

By order, JOHN R. HALL,

Secretary.

Department of the Interior,

Ottawa, 2nd January, 1891.

Who's Remedy for Catarrh is the

Best, and is used and cleared.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail, per

E. T. Keston, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

F. A. WILCOCKS,

Auctioneer, Valuator, etc.

For BRANDON & COUNTRY.

Lands and Farm Stock Bought and Sold

on Commission.

Special attention given to all kinds of

Landlord and Tenant's Work and Collec-

tion of Rents.

Orders may be left at the Beaubien

House.

PILLINGS' MONTHLY SALE.

will be continued by me, on Third Wed-

nesday in each Month.

A Sale will also be held on the First

Wednesday in each Month, when any

Goods will be offered by Public Auction

but Fat Stock a Specialty.



LANGHAM HOTEL,

RE-OPENED.

JAMES W. NEALON, - PROPRIETOR.

Under New management and a thorough

refitting throughout, with everything new,

the above Hotel has been re-opened and is now

ready to receive guests.

SPECIAL RATE TO COMMERCIAL MEN.

HOT AND COLD WATER BATHS.

The House is heated by Steam throughout.

COACHES MEET ALL TRAINS.

NOW

OYSTERS

MRS. CHUBB

—IS—

NOW -- RECEIVING

OYSTERS

FRESH

From The Ocean

AT THE OCCIDENTAL PARLORS

WHICH WILL BE SERVED UP IN

EVERY STYLE.

She is also Receiving FRUIT from

the Orchards and Vineyards and Con-

fectionary in Every Form.

REMEMBER THE OLD STAND

Just South of the old Masonic Build-

ing, 10TH STREET.

MRS. CHUBB.

HIRST'S PAIN

EXTERMINATOR

THE GREAT

HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Sir—I have used your Pain

Exterminator in my family for

years, and it has cured all kinds of

headaches, toothaches, neuralgias,

and all other kinds of pains. I can

recommend it to the world to be without it

in my house. I can recommend it

to the world to be without it in my

house. I can recommend it to the

world to be without it in my house.

I can recommend it to the world to

be without it in my house. I can

recommend it to the world to be with-







## BRANDON MAIL

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1891

### THE GRIT CANDIDATE IN SELKIRK.

No doubt some of the Grits of this constituency think they have made a big catch in getting Mr. Joseph Martin into the field in Selkirk. No one of them will say Mr. Daly has not done his duty faithfully, efficiently and well, but the anxiety to get the Grit party again into office is more important to some of them, to repeat the history of the MacKenzie regime is of more importance to some of them than the welfare of the constituency. A considering people would weigh well where they are jumping before taking the leap, but with the Grits of Selkirk it is otherwise. As the Free Press remarks when Mr. Martin first became a candidate for the Legislature of this province he threatened that paper with an action for libel because it called him a Liberal. At that time the provincial Rights was in the zenith of its life in the country, and Mr. Martin jumped onto the flag of the rig that it might convey him into office. Now, however, he is the "Liberal" candidate in Selkirk, and if the "necromancer" was more popular with the people, Joe Martin would be quite willing to be called the necromancer of the Grit party. But independent of this let us look at the bargain the Grits have in their candidate. A few months ago the Free Press, a Liberal paper, if anything, spoke of Mr. Martin and his colleagues: "Now, that the Company (the N. P. R. R.) has absconded from the province and left the government without any recourse, in so far as enforcing other conditions of the contract, ministers began to realize that their sins are finding them out with a vengeance. They comprehended for a first time that the whole rascally business lies bare to any one who chooses to look. Even their dull intellects enable them to see at last that they are detected in the rankest piece of scoundrelism ever perpetrated in Canada. Not a man connected with it, either of the Government or the Northern Pacific Company, but would be in the penitentiary to-day if he had his deserts." Mr. Martin brought an action in the courts to prove this statement libeled him. A jury of twelve men, nine of whom were of the Reform faith, was selected and they concluded there was no libel in the statements. They were, of course, all sworn to go according to the evidence and they acquitted the Free Press, affirming indirectly it told the truth. Mr. Martin was, of course, one of the government, after nine Reformers under oath found there was nothing wrong in saying he would be in the penitentiary if he had his deserts for the figure he cut in connection with the N. P. contract, the Reformers of Selkirk take him as their Liberal candidate. Could there be anything more humiliating?

As a resident of Portage la Prairie Mr. Martin has made himself a wealthy man by manipulating the misfortunes of others and dealing in railways, buying tax sale properties and building railways, that at the public expense, through them, that are of no benefit to the province, that they might enhance their value. He threw one third of the whole province tributary to the Portage as a registry centre that his law firm at the Portage, might make money out of it. He took the advantage of the ignorance of the Portage Council while he was their solicitor and bought Union Square, they thought the town owned, converting it to his own use. He sank the people of Manitoba in a debt of a million and a half bearing 5 per cent. interest for railways through the southwestern part of Selkirk, and is now lending \$850,000 of that money at 4 per cent. losing to the province \$8,500 a year after the company that was to have built the road had absconded from the province. Do the people of that portion of Selkirk owe Mr. Martin their votes?

Let the people of Brandon section for a moment reflect on the difference between Mr. Martin and Mr. Daly as a representative. In his capacity Mr. Daly has spent his time in getting public institutions for the city and the locality, and Mr. Martin has spent his time in bringing Joseph Martin into "the front rank of provincial capitalists." What do the electors think of the contrast? Let the electors of Brandon county, for instance, consider what Mr. Martin has done for that that entitles him to their confidence. Let them ask the question which way Mr. Martin would use his energies if there was a post office or an experimental farm, or any public institution or enterprises to be located either at the Portage or Brandon. How would Mr. Martin go? They know what Mr. Daly would do from what he has already done, and it is now in order for them to ask themselves the pertinent question How would Mr. Martin go?

### A MEAN TRICK.

A man in town who knows better is taking a resolution of a Grit master of an Orange Lodge and circulating it to injure

Mr. Daly. Every sensible man of the order must protest against all attempts to convert the order into a political machine. The result is that Grits outside of the order who will stand inside their doors on the 12th of July and sneer at processions and Orangemen in general, are circulating that flysheet for the good it may do them, which, fearlessly speaking, is very little. Will some of those men who are now very solicitous for the welfare of the order, rise and explain what Gritism has ever done for the society. In Ontario, Premier Mowat allowed his legislature to pass the Orange Bills at one time, and to kill the measure when passed, he advised his Lieutenant-Governor not sign it, and it fell to the ground, and on every occasion as a rule, the Grits as a party opposed incorporation. Even John Charlton himself, the champion of the Jesuit disavowal measure, voted censuring Sir John Macdonald for not violating the law and saving Louis Riel from the gallows, when he was executed. Would it not be well for all these emsaries to remember, if Joseph Martin had his way, he would send all the Orangemen and their society down the river. The attempt to drag the society as such into the present contest is the despicable trick of despicable men.

### MARTIN AND THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

If there is one thing more than another the people of this country have set their hearts on is the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway, and the traitorous part Joseph Martin has played in connection with it should be in the mind of every elector on polling day. Mr. Martin may prate as glibly as he likes about unrestricted reciprocity but he knows the only benefit it would be to Manitoba, even if we could get it on an equal basis, which we cannot, would be to give us a few manufacturers at a lower price—the States can never give us a market for any of our surplus of agricultural products, that market must come from Great Britain. If then we shut our markets against imports from Great Britain, as we would have to do if we accepted unrestricted reciprocity, is it not reasonable to believe, Great Britain would be more likely to get her other necessities in agricultural products from others of her colonies that would be more friendly to her? But this alone is not what we wanted to say. The Hudson's Bay R'y is the only outlet that can give us better prices for our agricultural products. We have tried the Yankee railways—the "competing" roads that Martin got for us, and we know they are a failure; yet, worse than a failure. Let us now contrast the efforts of Martin with those of Daly towards securing that Hudson's Bay outlet. In March, 1886, while Norquay was in power in the province, Martin knew the Hudson's Bay R'y was dear to the people, and to catch their votes and defeat the Norquay government he made a speech containing the following remarkable paragraph: "It was the unanimous feeling of the people of the province, irrespective of party, that the immediate construction of a line to Hudson's Bay was an immediate and pressing necessity in the interest of the province. \* \* \* It was a most injurious statement for the Hon. Premier to make, no matter in what connection it had been made, and he (Mr. Martin) referred to the injurious effect which the statement had already created, not only in the province, but wherever the hon. gentleman's remarks were made known. It was the duty of the House as soon as possible to repudiate that assertion and to declare that the construction of the road was a matter of the most vital importance."

Not satisfied with this, believing this was not enough to capture the agricultural vote, he introduced the following resolution two months later: "That in the opinion of the House, instead of the grant of one million dollars provided by chapter 55 of the statutes, passed last session in aid of the construction of the Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay R'y and Steamship company's enterprise, the province should guarantee the interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum upon \$4,500,000 of the bonds of the company for a period of twenty-five years."

That was something like what a Manitoban ought to do; but where has Martin gone since? On the strength of that resolution the Norquay government passed a guarantee Act, and on it negotiations were begun with capitalists to build the road. In the interval Norquay went out of power and Joe Martin came in. Then a sum (\$35,000) was put in the estimates to complete the 40 miles already graded and relieve the country from the loss of interest on \$250,000 of provincial bonds already handed over by the Norquay government to the railroad contractors, in lieu of a land grant never received. No sooner, however, did Mr. Martin see the Northern Pacific people with "the \$300 a mile for etc." in hand, than he cancelled the Act, guaranteeing four and a half millions for the railway, broke faith with the English capitalists, and threw the whole scheme into confusion, passing at the same time another Act promising one third of that amount for the railway but hedged in with such conditions that no one could accept it, and the scheme fell to the ground. That is what the Union Square hero, the man Greenway declares is without heart or conscience,

has done for the railway. Let us now look at what Mr. Daly has done and what he is trying to do. When it was seen Martin & Co. had turned traitors on the project, when they were in a position to bring it to a successful issue, the promoters of the scheme applied to Ottawa. Mr. Daly was the first there to take the project in hand, and through his untiring efforts an arrangement has been made by which the Ottawa government will subsidize the line as far as the Saskatchewan, to the extent of \$80,000 a year. This, of course, is not enough to complete the enterprise, but it is certainly a large grant to secure in so short an effort, and especially after the way the project had been repudiated by Joe Martin & Co. It is only necessary for the electors to give Mr. Daly another lease of office to secure a further grant for the road—one that will eventuate in its construction. To send Mr. Martin there means to repudiate the whole project. Electors of Selkirk, it is for you to decide what you want to have done with the railway.

### MARTIN VS. BLAKE.

Joseph Martin, the Grit candidate for Selkirk via Portage la Prairie, tells the people to catch the votes of those who do not think for themselves, he is going to give them Free Trade; but here is what the Hon. E. Blake said on the question at Malvern, Nova Scotia, in January, 1887. Mr. Blake says the country has revenue needs, that is expenses that must be met—such as subsidies to the province, interest on the National debt and running the government in all over twenty millions a year, and we must have money from Customs to meet these. Martin on the other hand says we can abolish our Customs and get clear of payments. Mr. Martin knows his position is indefensible, but he takes it with the hope of catching the votes of men who do not think. Which will the people believe Martin or Blake? Which? Mr. Blake is not going to enter the next parliament simply because he knows his political friends are a lot of political failures, Martin included.

"No man, I care not how convinced an advocate of free trade for Canada he may be, has suggested—no man, I believe can suggest—a practical plan whereby our great revenue needs can be met otherwise than by the continued imposition of very high duties on goods similar to those we make, or can make, within our bounds, or on the raw materials. I invite the most ardent free trader in public life to present a plausible solution of this problem; and I contend that he is bound to do so before he talks of free trade as practicable in Canada. I have not believed it soluble in my day; and any chance of its solubility, if chance there were, has been destroyed by the vast increase of our yearly charge and by the other conditions which have been created. The thing is removed from the domain of practical politics."

### NO TAXATION, EH?

Some of the disciples of Wiman, Martin & Co. are telling the people they will have no taxes to pay, if they adopt unrestricted reciprocity, and throw down the Customs houses between Canada and the States. They never think that Canada has to pay \$7,000,000 on its national debt; \$6,000,000 more in subsidies to the provinces and about \$7,000,000 for running the machine at Ottawa. If this does not come from imports from America, it must either come from imports from other countries or from direct taxation. Every farmer knows that if he does not meet his engagements out of his crops or on the sale of cattle he must mortgage to meet them. He must either meet them or go to the wall, and the same is true of governments. To make the matter clear we must raise more money from imports from Great Britain, if we reduce those on goods coming from the States. To settle this point the answer of Sir Richard Cartwright to a question, put by an elector, fills the bill. Here are the question and the answer:

"C. W. Scott asked:—Does the Liberal party favor discrimination against Great Britain by admitting American manufactures free, and taxing the manufactures of Great Britain?"

Sir Richard replied:—"Certainly, we do. I will tell you why. We have a perfect right to manage our tariff to suit us, the people of Canada. The interests of Canada demand that we should have unrestricted reciprocity with the States. We can only get it by taxing the goods of every country on the face of the earth, except those of the States. That is undoubtedly part of our policy."

Then Sir Richard acknowledges the point of our contention, and what will the results be? In 1888, for instance, we imported 3,633,352 lbs. of woolen goods from Great Britain and other countries, than the States, at a value of \$4,108,105. Our present duty on these goods is 7 1/2 cents a pound and 20 per cent. ad valorem, and it yielded a revenue of \$1,254,369. When we adopt the American tariff, as Sir Richard says, we would have to pay \$3,709,676, and so on of all our other imports from the outside world, averaging over \$54,000,000. Gentlemen, the thing is a ruse to annex Canada to

the States, and here is the authority of Wiman for it:

"The consequences that will follow the breaking down of the commercial barrier that now divides this continent into two parts may well be left for the future to unfold. That the attractiveness of republican institutions will more and more impress itself on the Canadian people, there can be no doubt. That close contact with the United States will more and more draw the nation to the north toward what in the end may be a political embrace, many earnestly believe."

Electors of Selkirk, will you have Daly and connection with the mother country, or Martin and annexation to the States? You are called upon to decide that with your ballots on the 5th of March.

### HOW TO DO IT.

When asked how they will meet the demands upon the Federal Treasury for the running expenses of the country, if they do not resort to direct taxation, after cutting off the duties on American imports, Joe Martin and his friends say they will do it by reducing salaries and cutting off officials. Is not that a cute dodge? And have they not given a good example of this in the Local House? Go to Winnipeg and you will find Martin's own law partner a crown prosecutor at an increased salary, last session. Come again, up to Brandon and you will find Mr. Sifton's father in a Reformatory with nothing but the empty walls of a building and grounds, costing about \$40,000 of hard cash, to reform. The interest on money and cost of maintaining that institution is about \$10,000 a year, and there is no more use for it than there is for mosquitoes in the month of January. Before the last local elections Martin & Co. redeemed the sessional indemnity of the local members to \$500, and the moment the elections were over the indemnities were put up again. You see, all this with \$500 a mile for "etc." is excellent evidence of economy.

### GRIT LORE.

We understand the Grit party of Selkirk have made a discovery, by which they intend to save the services of Joseph Martin to themselves, no matter how things turn in the approaching elections. The public were generally of the opinion that no member of any local legislature is eligible for election to the Commons unless he has first abandoned his seat in the local house; but at a meeting of Grits in this city on Thursday last it was asserted, we are informed, by Mr. Martin, Mr. Sifton and all the other western constitutional authorities in the party, that Mr. Martin can hold his seat in the Local until the results of the polling in Selkirk are known; that Mr. Greenway can take his resignation dated before nomination and hold it over without accepting or refusing until the results of the polling are known. We are aware Martin and Greenway have before now in their own interests endeavored to stifle the law of the land, but we very much fear they are over-reaching in this. For the benefit of all we give the act governing the matter asserted to at Ottawa, on the 14th of June, 1872, as follows:

"1. No person shall be eligible to, or be capable of being nominated to or voted for, or of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Commons, who, on the day of nomination at any election to the House of Commons, is a member of the Legislative Council, or assembly of any province, etc., etc."

As a man is a member of a legislative assembly until his resignation is accepted, we are of the opinion, this spoils the little game of our Grit friends. But to settle the matter completely, here is another section of the same Act:

"2. If any such member of a Provincial Legislature shall, notwithstanding his disqualification as in the preceding section mentioned, receive a majority of votes at any such election, such majority shall be thrown away, and it shall be the duty of the Returning officer to return the person having the next greatest number of votes, provided he be otherwise eligible."

This surely is clear enough for even Grit politicians. It states distinctly Mr. Martin is not eligible for nomination in Selkirk unless he has first separated himself from the Local House; and should he receive a majority of votes in the coming contest, of which there is but little chance, the returning officer must declare him not elected and award the seat to Mr. Daly. Martin's dodges are but another illustration of "The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft aglee."

Mr. Edward Blake has retired from Canadian politics and there is little wonder at it. It is well known to most of our readers, that he has time and again said Free Trade in Canada was impossible, as over twenty millions a year had to be raised some way to meet the current expenses of the country and if not raised by Customs duties would have to be raised by direct taxation, the only other alternative known to responsible government. Mr. Blake knows it would be a sorry spectacle in the House to hear him repeating himself while Cartwright and Co. were denouncing the same opinions.

### THE NEW MADE GRITS.

To show how the Grit party of Canada is swallowing itself it is only necessary for one to turn to the utterances of the party leaders, at the discontinuance of the Reciprocity Treaty with the Yankees in 1864. Here is what the late George Brown has to say on the question:

"But be this as it might, it was not for the people of Canada to be influenced by any such anticipation. They have shown their ability to open new markets for themselves when the American market was closed against them, and the clear path for them to follow with redoubled energy and perseverance the policy on which they entered. . . . Let them seek to develop their great industries, and especially the agricultural, shipping, fishing, mineral and lumber industries. Let them open up new markets adopted to their traffic, and let the Canadian flag be found floating on every sea."

Another Liberal leader, the Hon. A. Mackenzie, spoke as follows:

"I deprecate the idea of cringing to the Americans. I appreciate fully the benefits of reciprocity, but I do not think it becomes us, under present circumstances, to make any effort for its renewal. I believe that we should pursue our trade policy without regard to reciprocity."

And Sir Richard, the present healer of Erasmus Wiman, delivered himself in this manner:

"If you say you are going to freighten the United States into reciprocity by imposing certain duties on articles now coming in from that country, all I have to say is this, that the men who tell you that reciprocity with the United States is essential to your existence, are, in my opinion, playing a most unwise and unpatriotic part. I don't deny the advantage of a free and fair exchange with the United States, but I say that Canada is not so dependent on the markets of the United States; that we are able to hold our own with the United States in any market that is equally open to the competition of us both."—Speech at Charlottetown on Aug. 16th, 1878.

It appears now, however, that Joseph Martin knows more than the combined wisdom of all these gentlemen, who in their day stood in the "front rank" as "provincial capitalists," as Martin stands, but of Canadian statesmen. For a purpose Mr. Martin will smother the real object in view but his leader, Erasmus Wiman who is not compelled to hoodwink a Canadian constituency for a seat in parliament is more outspoken, and speaks of the meaning of unrestricted reciprocity as follows:

"It is, to-day, impossible to elect a single, solitary member of parliament on an annexation platform. It would be ruin to any politician to set up and advocate annexation. On the other hand, there is a vast number who have not the slightest hesitation in arguing strongly for a commercial arrangement, the result of which, none but in their own minds—a political arrangement—to follow."

Let the electors of Canada elect a majority of representatives of the kidney of Joe Martin and they will soon have the "political arrangement"—annexation—"to follow."

### IMPLEMENTS AND DUTIES.

For the information of those who contend the Canadian duties make farm implements 35 per cent. higher in price than they otherwise would be, we quote a few prices. The quotations are furnished to us by Mr. E. A. Healy, at one time with the Massey Co. in Manitoba who is now travelling for American firms in the States. Those of our readers who know Mr. Healy will know him to be a man of veracity and honor, and we guarantee all his prices are correct: Pure Manila Twine 17 cts. Threshing Machines 16h engine, portable, return flue, straw burner, reaper 36 in. cylinder 56 inside, sold on three payments—interest on last two, at \$1,875. Binders, standard machines, sold on two or three payments, interest on last two, \$150. Mowers, standard machines, two payments, interest at 8 per cent. \$50 to \$60. Wagons all complete, standard, \$99. Broad cast seed on time with interest \$50. No drills sold. Plows, 16 inch, \$17. Two furrow plows \$65. Iron harrows \$15 to \$18. Buggies, grade sled, bond wheel, leather trimmed, rubber top with leather quarter, \$125. Grade B do \$90.

Where does Watson's veracity come in when he told the Ottawa parliament the Manitoba farmers lose \$40,000 a year by the duty on binding twine. It is actually cheaper in Manitoba than it is in the Northern States. Let any Manitoba farmer compare these figures with the prices here and he will see just what the duties cost him.

### WHAT DALY DID FOR IMMIGRATION.

It had all along been contended enough money was not put in the estimates at Ottawa, the appropriation being only \$10,000. Mr. Daly was fully convinced on his point and with characteristic energy, he, in conjunction with Messrs. South and Ross, belabored the government until last session they got the amount raised to \$225,000. Contrast the action of Martin as one of the leaders of the Farmers' Union with this. In that capacity he never tired of telling the people Manitoba was a country unfit to live in. His personal action was calculated

to drive people from the country, while Mr. Daly was ever foremost in his efforts to bring them here.

In Montreal the other night Sir Richard Cartwright made an admission all electors of Canada should remember. In speaking on the trade question he said:

"Mr. S. Plimoull said in Montreal that Canadian cattle were admitted freely to England not because Canada was a British Colony, but because Canadian cattle were free from contagious disease." The gallant knight wanted to prove by this there was no sentiment of loyalty in England as to a colony when it came to a question of trade. Well, supposing we had unrestricted reciprocity with the States, there would be nothing in England to make a distinction between Canadian and American cattle, all would be treated alike, and Canadian cattle would have to be slaughtered as well as American, before entering the English markets, and not alive as now. This would be a fatal blow at the shipping of our surplus beef to Great Britain, the only country in the world that wants our surplus.

### WORDS OF ADVICE.

The following sensible advice appears in the last issue, of the Orange Sentinel from a correspondent all should read it: Editor Sentinel,

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER, I desire space in your loyal and patriotic paper to address a few words of warning, as well as counsel and advice, to the many thousands of your readers belonging to the Loyal Orange Association throughout Canada. There are evident signs of a general election and at no very distant date either. Therefore it behooves every Orangeman to see that the political party whose policy favors of Annexation to the United States shall receive no support. A great crisis in the history of Canada has come when it will be decided whether connection with Great Britain shall or shall not any longer continue. Under the name of [Unrestricted Reciprocity] the Liberal party, or what remains of it, are going to the country with a policy, the carrying out of which would mean separation from Great Britain and annexation to the United States. There is no doubt about this point, because we have only to watch the utterances of such men as Secretary of State Blaine, who said that we cannot have trading advantages unless we are prepared to become citizens of the United States.

At Boston last week Sir Richard Cartwright addressed a Board of Trade banquet in advocacy of closer trade relations, when an American speaker proclaimed that such a privilege would never be granted until he (Sir Richard) would come to speak as a Senator from the State of Ontario.

Another peculiar feature is worth noting. Mr. Edward Farrar editor of the Globe has been on a special mission to Washington at the request I believe of the Liberal party. Just at the same moment as Hon. Mr. Laurier, Mr. Longley the annexationist from Nova Scotia, and Sir Richard Cartwright, are working up their schemes in the United States. With respect to Mr. Farrar it may not be amiss to direct the attention of the Orangemen of Canada to the Cyclopaedia of American Biography where it is stated that:

"Farrar Edward, Canadian Journalist, born in Castlereagh, County Mayo, Ireland, Oct. 4, 1850. He was educated by private tutors at Stonyhurst College, England, and at the Jesuit College in Rome."

Keeping in view the recent Jesuit agitation carried on by the Jesuits, and the Jesuit theology, that "the end justifies the means" "an end here being anything clearer than that the Jesuit agitation was conducted principally to create discord in the ranks of the Orange Order throughout Ontario, and to excite them to violence against the United States Secretary, the interest of the Liberal party, led by Hon. Mr. Laurier, who was I believe chosen leader because of his Jesuit following in Quebec. Make no mistake then. The Liberal party at present is directed and controlled by the Jesuits of Quebec and the Jesuits through the Liberal Party are trying to bring about the annexation of Canada to the United States, and if possible to dismember the British Empire, and through its downfall to bring about the ascendancy of the Papacy throughout the world.

Don't be misled: Keep your ranks closed against every party who may try to deceive you. Stand firm in your allegiance to the Alter and the Throne, and to those who are pledged to maintain the connection between Canada and the Mother Country.

This is an age of deception. Holy scripture states that even the very elect are to be deceived, but one thing Orangemen are zealous to guard and that is to maintain the connection between this Dominion and the Mother Country, and to be ever ready to resist all attempts to weaken British influence or dismember the British Empire. Such being the obligation of Orangemen it is too much to ask them to act, when one of our political parties openly advocates Commercial Union with the United States which American statesmen proclaim emphatically cannot be secured unless we submit to be annexed. Can any Orangeman, I ask you or assist any party committed to a policy leading up to Annexation as the present policy of the Liberal Party undoubtedly does? United States influence is with the Liberal Party but if the Orangemen of Canada are true they are more than a match for Yankee trickery. The Conservative Party in the coming struggle will all upon the Orangemen of Canada and ask them: VIOLENCE!

The counters, shelves and other fittings are now being placed in the corner store of Dr. Fleming's block and they are simply immense. The Dr. seems determined that his drug store shall be second to none in the Dominion. The other stores and offices are being finished as quickly as possible.



## MARKETS.

### GRAIN.

Wheat—Contrary to expectations the advance in price has not caused the rush that was expected. Good samples find ready sale at outside figures and even in 12-cent samples of frozen are making from 10 cts. to 12 cts. a bushel more than a few weeks ago. No. 2 hard now reads 12 cts. No. 3 a bushel while a few weeks ago. A bushel of a superior grade reached as high as 12 cts. No change from last week. The market is firm, particularly for good seedling qualities. Prices range from 27 to 29 cts a bushel. Barley—Still selling at 26 cents a bushel.

### MEATS AND POULTRY.

No change from last week. A few carcasses of beef went west on Monday but we could not ascertain the price. No poultry coming in.

### PROVISIONS.

Butter—Is still quoted to us at from 20 cts. to 21 cts. a lb., and one dealer said he would be willing to pay even a little more for a good article in rolls. Eggs—Scarcer and the price of newly laid has gone up to 25 cts. in trade. Hay was sold as low as \$7.50 a ton during the week but the ruling price is \$8 to \$9 according to quality.

### A FORGER ARRESTED.

A FARMER NEAR SOUTHERN IS CLAIMED TO BE A FORGER.

Early last week it came to the knowledge of Chief Foster that a man named A. H. Williams was wanted in New Hampshire, for forgery. It was supposed that he had come to Manitoba and it was not long until the Chief who has the reputation of being a keen detective, located his man. Williams on arriving in Manitoba had assumed the name of H. W. Smith and had rented the farm of Rev. Mr. Wilson formerly Pastor of the Methodist congregation in this city, in which he was residing when arrested. It is claimed by Mr. J. T. Amey, an attorney of Lancaster, New Hampshire, that Williams forgeries amount to from \$15,000 to \$20,000. Williams has consented to return to the United States without waiting for extradition papers. Great credit is given Chief Foster for his clever arrest of the supposed forger.

### MONDAY'S FIRE

The unwelcome clanging of the fire bell a little before noon on Monday caused the members of the fire brigade and a large number of citizens to leave off work and get out on the streets. The fire was seen located in a story and a half frame house on Eleventh Street near the Johnston Estate. The brigade were quickly on hand and the engine placed at the tank on Twelfth St. The long run gave the engineer plenty of time to have a full head of steam on and it was not long until water was being thrown into the building from two sets of hose.

So prompt were the firemen in responding that the fire was kept confined to the inside of the building and was quickly extinguished. The furniture in the lower part of the house was all taken out but that in the upper part was much damaged by fire and water. The property was owned and occupied by Mr. J. R. Stewart, an employee in Mr. A. C. Fraser & Co's store.

A painful incident in connection with the fire, was the removal of Mrs. Stewart, who has been for some time very ill.



### SEALED TENDERS.

Tenders for a permit to cut timber on Dominion lands in the Province of Manitoba.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the envelope "Tender for a permit to cut timber, to be opened on the 22nd of March, 1891," will be received at this Department until noon on Monday, the 22nd day of March next, for a permit to cut timber on the West half of Township 18, Range 15, West of the 1st Meridian, with the exception of Sections 8 and 22, in the Province of Manitoba. The regulations under which a permit will be issued may be obtained at this Department or at the office of the Crown Timber Agent at Winnipeg.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank in favor of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for the permit. No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

JOHN H. HALL, Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, February 10th, 1891.

### Wanted.

A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, to go to Maple Creek, N. W. T. Wages \$15 per month to competent girl. References required. Apply to Mrs. A. JUKES, Ninth Street.

### Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given that Charles A. Bradford, of the City of Brandon, General Merchant, has this day made an assignment to me for the benefit of all his creditors. A meeting of the creditors will be held at the late place of business of the said Charles A. Bradford, in the city of Brandon near the corner of Sixth Street and Rossier Ave., on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of March next, at 4 P. M. All parties having claims against the said estate are hereby notified to send a statement of the same to me, accompanied by a Statutory Declaration, verifying the same, on or before the day of meeting.

HENRY BRADFORD, Assignee, Brandon, 17th Feby., 1891.—4 in.

### CARD OF THANKS.

\$400.

I hereby tender my thanks to Mr. W. A. Doyle the manager of the Minota Farmers Mutual Ins. Coy., for his prompt payment in full of my claim of Four Hundred Dollars, for the loss by fire of my house and contents, on the 31st inst. My insurance has only cost me one half as much, during the past four years. So I would have paid in a Stock Company, and I am pleased to be able to recommend the Minota Farmers Mutual to all intending insurers as a safe, cheap and prompt paying Company. Signed JOHN G. GRANT, Brandon, Feby. 17th 1891.

### BANKER'S BANQUET.

A very pleasant banker's banquet may produce very unpleasant symptoms of dyspepsia, which disease is often caused by overloading the stomach with rich food, etc. For years Burdock Blood Bitters has held first place as a home and abroad as a permanent and reliable cure for dyspepsia or indigestion in any form. The proprietors guarantee it to cure dyspepsia or return purchase money.

### SEVERE COLD CURED.

DEAR SIR.—My mother was attacked with inflammation of the lungs which left her very weak and never free from cold, till at last she got a severe cold and cough. She resolved to try Hagar's Pectoral Balm, and, on so doing, found it did her more good than any other medicine she ever tried. Mrs. Kennedy, 50 Smith Ave., Hamilton, Ont.

### IT MAY BE THOUGHT STRANGE!

BUT IT IS NEVERTHELESS TRUE.

### Paisley & Morton

Will accept CASH for all accounts contracted with them before 1891. Not that they can make any particular use of money just now,

### Oh No!

But out of pure regard for the happiness of our Debtors; it is so nice to be able to say

### I O U Nothing!

"An easy conscience is a thing of joy forever."

### TRY IT.

NEW STAPLES TO HAND, NEW DRESS GOODS, TWEEDS, COTTONADES, SHEETINGS, NEW GINGHAMS, PRINTS AND COTTONS.

Our buyer is now in the east buying for spring.

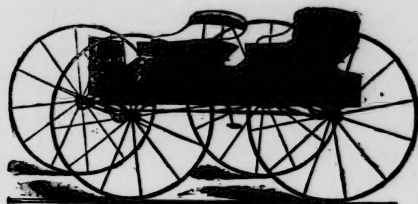
We regret the non-arrival of Silver Presents this week, our large order could not be filled from stock and was forwarded to factory, causing some delay. Send in your cards last of next week. Gentlemen lose their heads in the political excitement of to-day, but not so the Ladies, they continue to talk about the beautiful silver presents given away at

PAISLEY & MORTON'S.

## FAIRCHILD & COMPANY, BRANDON, MAN.

FOR ANYTHING IN THE CARRIAGE LINE.

1889 SALES, 998 JOBS.

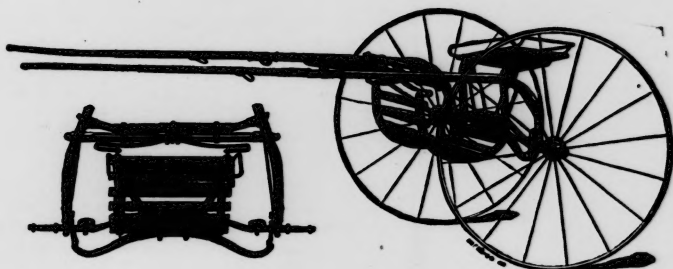


1890 SALES, 1100 JOBS.

### FARMER'S MARKET AND PLEASURE WAGON.

For Durability, Finish and Style, We Always Lead. We aim at 1500 Jobs for 1891 Sales.

## ANYTHING IN THE CARRIAGE LINE SUPPLIED.



HORSE-MEN REQUIRING CARTS, HERE'S A DAISY:

### McLEOD & McKINNON, AGENTS,

MAXWELL'S OLD STAND.

BRANDON,

Manitoba.

## BRANDON'S FASHIONABLE TAILORING HOUSE.

### J. S. LAUGHTON & Co.,

### THE ART TAILORS.

No gentleman making any pretention of style in dress can afford to pass our Art Tailoring Establishment.

## FINE GOODS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Scotch and Irish Tweed Suitings.

Trouserings in all the Novelties.

West of England Worsteds, a beautiful range.

Our Mr. Laughton leaves for the east in a few days, and while away will visit all the largest Canadian and American Cities, in order to further perfect himself in all the latest styles and most improved system of cutting, and to personally select his stock for the Spring trade. It will pay you to reserve your orders until you see our selection.

Yours for Fashionable and well made Goods,

### J. S. LAUGHTON & Co.

Brandon, Manitoba.

Rosser Avenue,



## GENERAL NEWS.

A boiler explosion at Hare Point, Que., caused the death of twenty-one individuals and wounded over twenty more.

In moving the adjournment of the Ont. legislature, on last Thursday, Premier Mowat said he intended to do all in his power to defeat the Conservative administration.

London, Feb. 12.—The body of a young woman has been found this morning, gashed in a horrible manner, suggestive of the work of Jack the Ripper.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.—The Manitobans at the Earlefield ball last night were: Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Schultz, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton.

St. John, Feb. 12.—Hon. R. D. Wilmet, ex-Governor of New Brunswick, died at his country seat at Oromoco, this afternoon, after a short illness.

Ottawa, Feb. 12.—The chief census officers before leaving presented their instructor, St. Dennis, with a handsome gold chain and appendage, a souvenir of the visit. All have left but Sargison, of British Columbia.

London, Feb. 12.—Mr. Mansfield, Liberal candidate, was elected in Northampton to-day by a vote of 5,736, German Conservative, receiving 3,723. Bradlaugh, Liberal in the constituency, had a majority at the last election of 697.

London, Feb. 11.—The House of Commons to-day passed a second reading by a vote of 202 to 153, a bill permitting a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife. The bill has repeatedly passed the Commons but has always been defeated through ecclesiastical opposition, in the Upper House.

San Francisco, Feb. 11.—Police officer James B. Gwynn, shot and killed James May, about 12-30 this morning. May and two other men came from a doorway in a suspicious manner, and on seeing the officer, separated. They refused when called upon to stop, and the officer fired. Two of the men escaped but May fell dead. The deceased, up to a week ago, was employed at the National Brewery. He leaves a wife and two children. The officer has been arrested pending an investigation.

Brockville, Feb. 12.—At Prescott yesterday Chief of Police Hoy, arrested Thos. Uman, his daughter, Lidia Ann Uman, and Charles Spink, charged with the murder of Oscar Van Camp, on the night of August 21st, 1889. It is alleged that Van Camp was killed and robbed, and that his body was afterwards placed on the railway track, where it was run over by a train. The Umans and Spink have been committed for trial.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—This afternoon Lieut.-Governor Campbell, proceeded to the legislative assembly chamber, where members of the new legislature were in waiting to receive him. On being seated he directed the members to choose a speaker, and after stating that he would come down again to-morrow and inform them why they had been called together the Lieut.-Governor took his departure. The house then elected Hon. Thos. Ballantyne, member for South Perth, speaker, and adjourned until to-morrow, when the speech from the throne will be delivered and the house formally opened.

Joseph Street, a brickman, while carrying cans on the Boston & Albany at South Framingham, caught his foot between two platform boards and was thrown under the train, losing one arm. He sued the company, and in the fourth session of the Superior Court of Boston, a few minutes ago a jury gave him \$18,000 damages. The verdict was set aside, and a new trial, which ended the other day resulted in a verdict of \$10,000 for the plaintiff. The defendant now has filed a motion for a new trial.

A.B. Stickney, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City, has written a book entitled "The Railway Problem" which is to be issued next April. It is said the work is destined to create a sensation in the business and literary world. Mr. Stickney discusses the history and development of the railway system of the West, describes the forces which produced the Granger legislation, pays his respects in a vigorous way to the Interstate Commerce Act, and then discusses at length the remedies demanded in the interests of the public and of the companies.

Toronto, Feb. 12.—The legislature met at three o'clock this afternoon. The Lieutenant-Governor, in a speech from the throne, said that it had been ascertained beyond doubt that the province of Ontario is possessed of immense deposits of nickel, a metal which is likely to be of great economy and value in the immediate future, and that his advisers deemed the time opportune for making some changes in the laws relating to the sale of mining lands. A measure in this respect would therefore be submitted for their consideration during the present session.

Minneapolis, Feb. 12.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the Citizens bank this morning. A masked man entered the bank with a drawn revolver, and ordered the assistant cashier, McCaughey, and bookkeeper Gray the only occupants at the time into an alcove. He then grabbed a big valise into which he captured a bag of silver and threw in a pile of bills and dashed for the door. McCaughey followed and yelled police. A crowd on the pavement made a rush for the robber, knocked him down and held him. He was recognized as a former janitor W. H. Adams. He was jailed.

## POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.

A powder mill explosion affects the country for miles round, but does not cause loss of life, although headache, loss of appetite and general debility, affect human beings who are near the spot. The Editor of the Mitchell Recorder states that he was cured of biliousness, liver trouble and headache, by Buckle Blood Bitters. Is it worth trying on such evidence?

## COMING EVENTS

Coming consumption is foreshadowed by a cough, night sweats, pain in the chest. Arrest its progress at once by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which never fails in coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness, and even in confirmed consumption affords relief.

## PROVINCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Wheat reached 79 cents a bushel at Moosomin last week.

Moosomin's municipal treasurer is paid the magnificent salary of \$25 a year.

A. E. Ardell, a veterinary from London, Ont., has settled at Portage la Prairie.

The Portagers banqueted their curlers at the Albion House, on their return from Winnipeg.

The Bellevue French Coffee Co. of Whitewood talk of establishing a chicory factory at Moosomin. They want a bonus for doing so.

Messrs. Kerr & Evan, of Portage la Prairie, have sold their celebrated hatching stillion, "Fire Fly," to T. Wells, of Winnipeg, for \$1,000.

Petitions were being circulated on the 10th, in Victoria, B. C., for the closing of saloons and suspension of street car traffic on the Lord's day.

The Flensing Farmer's Institute will hold its regular organization meeting on the 21st inst. The building of a grain warehouse and the starting of a cheese factory will engage their attention.

A number of Rev. Mr. McDonald's friends from Beaver Creek called at his residence in McGregor, on Tuesday night, and presented him with a handsome new robe as a token of their esteem.

It would be well if others would follow the lead of a Winnipeg business man who is quoted as follows by the Free Press of that city: "A business man has hung the following notice in a conspicuous place in his premises: 'No political discussion or curling talk allowed here until spring.'"

The Moosomin Courier of the 12th inst., says: "H. G. Skinner, the brakeman who was injured on the track here a fortnight ago, is now convalescent and desires to express his gratitude to those citizens who have so kindly attended to his wants and comfort during his illness. He left for Brandon this morning."

Mr. D. Budge, of Gladstone, and who has been a resident of the province for twenty years, is now visiting in Scotland. He writes the Glasgow Herald that the weather is fully as cold in Scotland as in Manitoba and that he noticed that the ladies and gentlemen of that city were wearing fully as heavy clothing as do those of this province.

At a meeting of the Veterinary Association of Manitoba, held in Winnipeg, on last Thursday, Dr. Torrance, of this city, contributed a very excellent paper on "The causes which lead to vomiting in the horse," dealing with this much vexed question in a masterly manner which showed that he had bestowed much time and study on it. Several of the gentlemen present related interesting and unusual cases in this somewhat rare phenomenon occurred. Dr. Fisher also read a paper and related cases of much interest to the members of the profession.

## A STRAIGHT FORWARD OPINION.

WHAT DAIRY COMMISSIONER J. W. ROBERTSON, HAD TO SAY.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet issued from the department of agriculture at Ottawa, and containing the speech of Dairy Commissioner Robertson, which he delivered at Shad Lake, last August. The speech is replete with information on the dairy question and should be in the hands of every farmer in the province. We cannot afford the space for the whole speech but the concluding remarks have such a genuine ring in them that we give them to our readers. "In conclusion let me express the hope that the business men, the professional men, as well as the farmers of Manitoba, will aim to promote the prosperity of agriculture in your province by giving more attention to such branches of mixed and dairy farming as your country is adapted for. Every enterprise and occupation here is dependent directly or indirectly upon farming for its pay and its profits; and whatever will strengthen the hands of the farmer in his efforts to make his work pay and to give stability to his profits, will be for the benefit of every citizen. No new gospel need be proclaimed. In Manitoba, as elsewhere, something is not to be gotten for nothing, if gotten honestly. Skillful attention to their own affairs, good management, and diligent labors have brought comfort and competence to many of your farmers. Others who are here, or who may come, need expect no better and no worse experience. I have faith in the future of this vast western part of the Dominion of Canada. It is destined to be the home of millions of energetic, sturdy contented, and prosperous people, who may find here every essential condition for the maintenance of happy homes with the enjoyment of every institution dear to a loyal Canadian, British people."

## SPEAKER WINRAM DEAD.

A POPULAR MEMBER OF THE LOCAL HOUSE PASSES AWAY.

Manitow, Feb. 12.—Hon. Wm. Winram, Speaker of the Manitoba Legislature died yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. He had been in poor health for the last two years, which though not at first thought serious, finally resulted in a complete collapse of the nervous system and paralysis of the lower limbs. For several weeks previous to his death he took scarcely any nourishment and was apparently kept alive by his strong will. The funeral will take place at his home near Manitow at 3 o'clock on Sunday next under the auspices of the Manitow Masonic lodge, of which he was a member. Mr. Winram was born in Lancashire, Eng., in 1837 and was consequently in his 53rd year at the time of his death. He was very popular not only as a private citizen but as a member of the Legislature.

## MUNICIPALITY OF DALY.

STORMY MEETING OF THE HARROW SCHOOL DISTRICT.

A meeting of the ratepayers of the Harrow School district took place on the 2nd inst, the purpose of the meeting being to elect a new trustee in place of W. A. Walker resigned. The attendance was large, as it was expected that the meeting would be stormy.

Mr. Walker offered himself for re-election and was opposed by Mr. Edward Chapman.

Mr. Wm. Chapman proposed and Mr. Fred Chapman seconded Mr. Walker's candidature.

Mr. John Ward proposed, seconded by Mr. N. Roins, the name of Mr. Ed. Chapman.

The chairman of the meeting, Mr. Jas. Varcoe, then called upon Mr. Walker to explain his conduct in resigning, which he said he would be most happy to do. The explanation, however, turned out to be only a personal attack upon his late colleagues. As soon as he got through with his tirade, the chairman, who is also a trustee, rose to his feet and in a loud voice denounced the late speaker as one who was perverting the truth, which statement was heartily endorsed by the third trustee, Mr. Fred Hadow, who next occupied the floor.

Mr. Hadow fully bore out Mr. Varcoe in all that he had said in defence of the board, and then hailed Mr. Walker over the coals for stating that "when the trustees met on the 12th January, 1891, he found that it was for the purpose of returning and not discussing the advisability of retaining the late teacher" thereby accusing his colleagues of conspiring together before they went to the meeting. He then pointed out a number of reports coming to him from all sides, that both Mr. Varcoe and himself had stated that they considered the late teacher unfit for her position. This he emphatically denied, pointing out that there were only three trustees and the report defamed two of them, that the third trustee was obviously the author of such reports. This speaker finished his remarks by stigmatising the reports as lies, and calling upon the chairman to substantiate his statement, which Mr. Varcoe did.

Mr. Ed. Chapman upon rising was received with vociferous cheering, and offered himself for election. He claimed direct applause that the trustees of 1890 held too many holes and corner meetings, in several cases there being only two members present. He claimed that Mr. Walker was causing all this disturbance because Mr. Hadow was too good a man to be trusted around his house like the sectarians for 1890, Mr. Wm. Chapman. (Loud cheers). Another very strong point brought out by Mr. E. Chapman was in alluding to unpunctuality. Those who know Mr. Walker best agree that this is his great failing. He also stated that on one occasion the trustees had to wait an hour and a half on Mr. Walker before they began business, which statement was endorsed by Mr. Varcoe and Mr. Hadow.

The chairman then expressed himself willing to take the votes, but was interrupted by Mr. N. King who said that he had no desire to speak in the matter, but that Messrs. Ed. Chapman and Hadow had preferred some very grave charges against him and owed it to himself to make some defence (great surprise on the part of Chapman and Hadow who had made no mention of Mr. King). This only proved, however, to be a ruse on the part of Mr. King to give a lecture, which he did at considerable length. So long in fact did he continue that the chairman at the instance of the meeting was compelled to order him down. When to every one's relief he had taken his seat Mr. King's speech seemed to have his foot on his native heather, having been a school teacher himself—it was decided that the grave charges which brought him to his feet had disappeared like dew before the August sun—before a lecture profusely demonstrated on a blackboard. Great amusement was caused by Mr. King pointing out the incompetency of a certain teacher and showing how she had added up a single column of figures wrong, when he himself was doing the very same thing. His error was pointed out by Mr. Bowman who enjoyed a good laugh at the expense of Mr. King was so hard pressed for a point that he denounced one teacher incompetent because she wrote the word "and" in its abbreviated manner "A".

Mr. Hadow rose to reply to as much of Mr. King's remarks as bore upon the matter in question, and to add some of his own. He began by protesting that anyone might write "A" instead of AND, and it rather exposed King's and not the teacher's ignorance. He then stated, and read, to back his statement, letters from former teachers—that every female teacher had left this school dissatisfied, and called upon every ratepayer in the district to champion defenceless females against such men as Mr. Walker who would rob a girl of her fair name because he had a cause for personal animosity against her. He understood that some of the ratepayers grumbled because the present trustees meant to purchase the firewood in Brandon, so forthwith read statistics proving that by so doing the trustees saved \$7 a year, and instead of burning small brush as in former years (loud cries whistles, fishing rods, etc.) in future big poplar would be used. He went on to say that it was the duty of the trustees to supply wood ready to go into the stove and not compel the school children to cut it, or allow the teacher to go half a mile to a bluff, cut and carry wood to the school herself. He concluded his remark by upholding Mr. Chapman's candidature and appealing to everyone with any clarity in his nature to regard a teacher's character as a sacred trust in the hands of the ratepayers.

The chairman then demanded some explanation from Mr. Wm. Chapman re a testimonial written by the latter and signed by the former. No excuse for not forwarding testimonial was forthcoming, so the matter was dropped.

Mr. Varcoe then called for the votes, and Mr. Walker demanded a poll. At the first glance it appeared that Mr. Ed. Chapman would be elected, but upon his opponents despatched emissaries to bring people to vote who had not heard Mr. Walker's explanations, it altered the face

of matters and although Mr. Ed. Chapman carried the sympathy of the meeting, he was defeated by two votes, Mr. W. A. Walker being elected.

Although Mr. Walker won the day he can have very little to congratulate himself upon, as a gentleman present remarked "I would not be so exposed for \$500."

WE ARE THE PEOPLE.

There's a patent medicine which is not a patent medicine—beyond what that may sound. It's a discovery! The golden discovery of medical science! It's the medicine for you and women; for you who suffer from diseases of skin or scalp, liver or lungs—it's the chance with every one, its season always, because it aims to purify the fountain of life—the blood—upon which all such diseases depend. The medicine is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The makers of it have enough confidence in it to sell it on trial. That is—you can get it from your druggist, and if it doesn't do what it's claimed to do, you can get your money back, every cent of it.

That's what its makers call taking the risk of their work.

TEN POUNDS IN TWO WEEKS THINK OF IT!

As a Flesh Producer there can be no question but that

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites Of Lime and Soda

is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. Cures

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. IN FALGUT, 1891, 45 M.L.A. Genuinely Scott's & Sons' Emulsion. Wrapper: at all Druggists, 50c. and \$1.00.

Phoenix Hall.

L. STOCKTON,

THE PIONEER AND LEADING

Merchant Tailor

STILL TO THE FRONT.

and wishes to inform the public and my old customers that I am now giving my whole attention to the Tailoring business and doing my own cutting. For perfect fit and imported stylish goods we have no equal in the city. My stock is the largest in the city, bought expecting an enormous crop of wheat, and at bottom prices. We must unload, and have decided to sell almost at any price for cash. Can save you a V on a suit or overcoat, as in the pants.

Yours to please,

L. STOCKTON.

ROSE'S

English Lavender Water,

A deliciously refreshing

PERFUME.

Prepared only by

ROSE & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

\*ROSSER AVE., BRANDON.

DEAFNESS,

ITS CAUSES AND CURE.

Scientifically treated by an artist of world-wide reputation. Deafness, eradicated and entirely cured, from 20 to 30 years standing after all other treatments have failed! How the difficulty is removed and the cause remedied, fully explained in circulars, with affidavits and testimonials of cures from prominent people, mailed free.

Dr. A. FONTAINE, 34 West 14th St., N. Y.

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**SEEDS**

AT LOWEST RATES.

Business Established 40 Years

Our Descriptive and Priced Catalogue of GENUINE GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS is now ready and will be mailed free to all applicants and to customers of last year without solicitation.

MARKET GARDENERS

who have once used our selected Seeds will not use any other. Send orders to

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.**

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

**FORBES & STIRRETT,**

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Jazzed Sash, Doors, blinds, Mouldings, &c.

**A FULL STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF LUMBER**

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WORKS AND OFFICE, TENTH STREET.

THE MATCHLESS

**Thomas Organs and Piano**

ESTABLISHED IN CANADA IN 1852.

Acknowledged by the Musical Profession to be without an equal. Beautiful cases, pure tone, perfect action, first-class material, and practical experience has attained for them a position not attained by any other Organ or Piano manufactured in the Dominion. Our actions are all mouse proof. Our guarantee is the strongest given by any manufacturer in the trade. Send for Catalogue to

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—OF—

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

THE BEST ASSORTED STOCK WEST OF WINNIPEG

Bass's Ale, Guinness' Stout, Milwaukee Lager, and all Domestic Ales, Lager and Stout always kept in Stock.

ESTABLISHED 1881.

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DRUGGIST.

PERFUME, TOILET ARTICLES.

Blairance's Spectacles.

**BRANDON, MAN.**

**SMITH & SHIRRIFF**

PROVINCIAL AGENTS FOR

**HAGGERT BROS., Brampton, Ont.**

CORNELL PORTABLE AND TRACTION ENGINES.

We are sole agents for the

**Deering Junior Steel Binders and Mowers**

for the County of Brandon. Adams Bros. Wagons and Sleighs, Park, Ont., and Buford Plows.

BRANDON, MANITOBA.







## LOCAL NEWS

The fire brigade of Winnipeg had 163 alarms of fire during the year 1890. Property to the value of \$37,208.95 was destroyed.

The following appears among a number of other post offices gazetted, Roseland (to be re-opened)—S. 35, tp. 9, R. 20 west; John Mitchell, postmaster. Service from Brandon.

Mr. John Howey, of the firm of Barclay & Howey, left on Friday night for a trip to Vancouver on business. He expects to take in Montana on his way back.

Don't forget to hear J. R. Rao, the Scottish reader and humorist, in the roller rink this evening. The press of the cities and towns he has visited speak very highly of his entertainment.

Alderman Geo. R. Caldwell arrived home from Ontario last week. To judge by his talk one is led to believe that he had lost all love for his native province and that henceforth his allegiance will be transferred to his adopted one.

Contractor Macdonald is yet on the war path after the C. P. R. in regard to money he says is due to him for building the snow sheds in the Mountains. The case was brought up before the full court in Winnipeg last week.

Mr. Jas. Taylor, brother of Mr. D. R. Taylor of this city, who came up from Ontario last summer, was made happy on Friday evening by the arrival of his wife and four sons. The family will reside permanently in Brandon.

Mr. S. Lorne or Iniquity, Ont., is in the district visiting his old partners Mr. Jamieson and Mr. S. C. Doran of Cornwallis. Since his arrival in this vicinity he has visited several points on the C. P. R. and N. P. with a view of locating. He is much pleased with the appearance and prospects of our country, and predicts a large immigration the coming season.

We are in receipt of D. M. Ferry & Co's seed catalogue for 1891. The number is an exceedingly good one and is well worth perusing by any one whose mind inclines to gardening. There are many new and hardy varieties of vegetables advertised by the firm and one of them we are inclined to think will be an advantage to the people of this province.

Mr. Thos. Green, one of our butchers, left on Friday evening with the excursionists to the coast. Mr. Green has purchased a tourist ticket and will not only take in the coast cities but the large cities of the south-western and southern States before returning. As Mr. Green is an observing man his friends may expect a good account of the business of the various places he will visit during his absence.

A case of the respective lawyers in a law suit milking the cow while the litigants were holding on to the head and tail is reported in the London Free Press. It says: "Four years ago a man and his son named Pierce had a disagreement about a piece of land in Mersea Township. The case was fought to the highest court and a settlement has been reached. The lawyers got \$1,400, the defendant \$200 and the plaintiff had to pay into court \$130."

The Winnipeg Free Press has the following suggestive free. Suggestive we mean to those of our old country folk who are continually growing about the climate of Manitoba: "Mr. S. A. Rowland returned home from a trip to England yesterday, glad to get back to a warm climate. He said that this had been the coldest winter experienced in Europe for years and for one whole week he could scarcely keep himself warm in England, the hotels and residence there not being prepared for such cold snaps."

As will be seen by a dispatch from Regina as given in another column, Prof. Tyndall, the mind reader, who visited Brandon a few weeks ago, is in rather a precarious condition at that place. During his exhibitions here the most careful observer could see that the subject he had chosen to illustrate was very exhaustive on the brain and nervous constitution of the young man. If he gets all right again we would recommend him getting a yoke of cattle and a plow and going in for breaking up the prairie. The work might not be quite so genteel but it would be more beneficial to the health.

The exact terms upon which Mr. Martin was induced to act as the scapegoat of the Grit party in Selkirk are as vague as his \$500.00 a mile for &c., &c., &c., with the Northern Pacific. Rumor reports that he was to be "couped for all his losses and expenses if he was defeated." Bluff old Tom Greenway is rumored to have offered \$2500 hard cash if he would step into the breach but the wily Attorney General must have the terms as indefinite as possible. Speculation is rife as to how much he values the loss of his seat in the cabinet.

Free Press: "A mass meeting of the Masonic order of the province will be held in the temple at Winnipeg on the 20th inst. It is expected there will be a very large attendance as the object of the gathering is to take into consideration the advisability of erecting a handsome hall in this city, and if the scheme meets with favor, operations will be commenced at once, as it is well known that a number of the craft have already signified their intention of taking shares in the scheme, which is sure to be a gigantic success."

The lines of care and anxiety that have for some time past marred the features of many of our local Grit politicians were cottoned down considerably when it became known that the Provincial Attorney General was out of the Cabinet. For some time past Mr. Martin has been rather an incubus and the present election was a good chance to get rid of him. There can be little doubt but what the Hon. Tom Greenway had a much better rest last Thursday night than he has had for months before.

The ladies of the Baptist church intend giving a concert on next Tuesday evening.

Mr. F. Johnstone left on Friday last for Ontario to purchase a carload of horses.

The Christian Brethren have moved into their new quarters in Dr. Fleming's new block.

Mr. Isaac Campbell was the choir of the Winnipeg Liberals at their convention last week.

Mr. Duncan McArthur, of the Commercial Bank, Winnipeg, will run as an Independent in Lisgar.

Lieut. Miss Gooding, of the Salvation Army, has left for Portage la Prairie, where she will be stationed.

Mr. J. H. Smith, at present of the Morden Monitor, will, it is said, soon start another paper at Rat Portage.

At a special meeting of Lodge No. 6, of the I.O.O.F., held last week, there were six candidates initiated.

Mr. Frank Russell, of the firm of Russell & Ironside, left on Monday for Winnipeg on a business trip.

There are no less than 72 polling places in Selkirk, so that it is safe to say the result of the election will not be known on the 5th of March.

The rite of baptism was administered to five adults in the Baptist church on Sunday evening. The Rev. Mr. Jenkins officiated.

Mr. N. Boyd, the Conservative candidate for Marquette, has selected Chas. W. Handsome, of Winnipeg, as his private secretary.

Mr. Jas. S. Laughton has returned from his business trip to eastern cities. Manitoba is good enough for him from this time forth.

FARMERS AND OTHERS having properties for sale would do well to communicate with Mr. Fred. D. Cooper Real Estate Agent, Brandon.

A special train from Winnipeg, took out a number of people from that city to attend the funeral of the late Speaker Winnam at Manitou, on Sunday last.

Copying the example of the Ontario Legislature the Manitoba Legislature, which was to meet this day week, will be adjourned until after the 5th of March.

The first special immigration train from Ontario will leave Toronto on next Tuesday. There are a number of immigrants expected to come up on it.

A burning chimney on Sunday, in a house on tenth St. gave some of the members of the fire brigade a run. It was easily extinguished without the aid of the engines.

Don't forget the meeting of the Farmers' Institute on next Saturday. The meeting will be held in the city hall. Subject for discussion will be "Snut."

The Balmoral choir have cancelled their engagement here for the 4th of March. Sickles of some of the members and the death of Miss Bruce have necessitated this.

Owing to the elections being held on the 5th prox., the meeting of the Manitoba Orange Lodge, which was called for that day, has been postponed until the 18th of the same month.

Prof. McKee's academy is progressing very nicely. In conversation with one or two of the parents of some of the young people attending we were informed that they were simply astonished at the advancement made by their girls and boys. The young people of the Academy have a good literary society in full swing and a short time ago the members elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Mr. Grieson; 1st Vice, Miss Cox; 2nd Vice, Mr. Napper; Sec. Treas. Miss Lily Harrison; Critic, Mr. Rockie; Programme Committee, Miss Grieson, Mr. Nichols, President, Secretary and Critic; Constitutional Committee, Messrs. Cox and Garland and Messrs. McKee and Grieson.

It is rather amusing these days to hear some of the calow brood of young liberals that we have now got in the country talk of the benefits that the country would derive from the Grit party obtaining power. Many of these obtained their vague ideas from the writings of La-bouchere or the speeches of Bradlaugh and fail to see, or have not brains to see, the difference between the conditions of this and the mother country. We are pleased to see that many of those who call themselves Liberals are not anxious to see the Grit leaders in the majority in the House. No doubt these remember with sorrow the hard times of '73 to '78 when the redoubtable knight Sir Richard mixed and muddled the finances of the country in such a way that there was a deficit of \$4,000,000. The younger brood of imported politicians know nothing of these things.

The extradition case against John. A. Zimmer was proceeded with at Winnipeg, on Friday, before His Lordship the Chief Justice. The father of the accused was called as a witness by the prosecution. From the evidence given it appears that 1879, Zimmer, junior, undertook to sell sewing machines at Waseca, Minn., for the New Home Sewing Machine Co., and gave the company a bond signed, or purporting to be signed, by his father as security for goods delivered to him for sale. The company sued the father upon the bond and it is alleged that he made an affidavit stating he had not signed the bond and had never seen it before. The company then charged the son with the forgery of his father's name on the bond and sought his extradition on the charge. The father swore that he had either signed the bond himself or authorized his son to do so, whereupon the prosecution abandoned the charge and the son was discharged. Mr. Howall, Q.C., appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Coulter for the accused.

The Rev. Mr. Mason of the Congregational church, of this city, preached in Winnipeg last Sunday.

The lecture by Rev. Hugh Pedley, in the Congregational church, on Monday, was listened to by a full house.

Mr. T. Patrick arrived p. m., Friday 17th from Ilberton, Ont., over the N. P. with a car of fine brood mares. He made the run in six days.

In the election contest in Carberry for to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dickie, Mr. Alex. Robertson secured the seat by a large majority.

The ladies of the English church, Alexander, will give a concert on the 24th inst. in the Presbyterian church, beginning at 8 o'clock. Also an oyster supper from 5 to 8 same evening.

INVESTORS in City and OTHER PROPERTY would do well to see Mr. Fred. D. Cooper who has a large list of valuable property for sale. House properties range from \$350 to \$4,000. 3m

Choice corner building lots. J. C. Todd is now offering some very choice lots for sale in the very best residence portion of the city, and first-class surroundings, where you can have plenty of good water and dry cellars. The time is now about on us for parties to make their selections for spring operations. They cannot buy too soon, as desirable residence property is becoming scarce.

What do the merchants of this city think of the move made by some of the merchants of Winnipeg in asking the city council to seek legislation for the purpose of having the assessment act so amended that the merchants of that city will pay a business tax instead of a tax on personal property? Do our merchants think it a good move, and if so, would it be advisable to adopt it in this city? We would like to hear from some of the merchants on the matter.

The Government candidate for Marquette—Mr. N. Boyd—will hold meetings as follows: Shoal Lake, Feb. 17th; Rossburn, 11 a.m., at the Cheese Factory, Feb. 18th; Russell, 2 p.m., Feb. 18th; Ellis school house, 2 p.m., Feb. 19th; Birtle, 8 p.m., Feb. 19th; Delmar, 2 p.m., Feb. 20th; Beulah, 8 p.m., Feb. 20th; Oak River, 1 p.m., Feb. 21st. Mr. Boyd has been invited to accompany Mr. Watson on his western trip and Mr. Watson and his friends are cordially invited.

At the Grit pow-wow in the McDiarmid hall on last Thursday evening, the Opposition candidate touched on many subjects foreign to the matters at issue. There was one subject however that he took good care not to say anything about, although many attended the meeting expecting to hear him attempt to clear his skirts of charges based on the transaction. We refer of course to the clause in the Northern Pacific contract of the \$500 a mile for &c. &c. Not a few of his hearers that night went away disappointed at his not doing so.

Fancy the education of some of those that are trying to run Martin. The following is a copy of a notice posted in Souris for one of his meetings:

"A meeting of the friends of the HON. JOSEPH MARTIN will be held at STOTT'S OFFICE at SOURIS on Tuesday 17th at 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of organization and other business to transact. All air requested to attend. By order of THE CHAIREMAN.

CARD OF THANKS.

The members of the Brandon Fire Department desire to thank Mrs. Jas. A. Gibson for her kindness and thoughtfulness at the late Stewart fire.

THOS. SHARP, SEC. TREAS. MORE LIGHT FOR THE ORANGEMEN.

At the nomination for the county of Ottawa, held at Hull, on the 13th inst., Mr. Rochon, M. P. P. for the county, speaking on behalf of the Liberal candidate, Mr. Beclin, stated that Mr. Laurier, if successful, would disavow the Manitoba School Act and would not interfere with the dual language legislation in the Northwest. Laurier has also pledged Mercier to increase Quebec subsidies to \$400,000 for Mercier's support. Do the people of Manitoba realize that Mr. Laurier in the House at Ottawa to assist Mercier in plundering the Federal treasury.

TEAS. - TEAS.

A couple of shipments of Teas from the eastern market which were bought at a

Large Reduction off

the regular price, we are therefore in a position to give you Teas equal in quality at a much less cost than you have been in the habit of paying.

The consignment consists of all the different kinds, viz:

CONGOS, YOUNG HYSONS, ASSAM, INDIAN PEKOS, JAPANS, ETC.

We will be pleased if you will call on us and get a sample. You need only to try them to be convinced that we are giving you better value for your money than you ever got before, at

W. J. YOUNG & CO'S., The Red Front.

Also a full line of General Groceries always on hand which you will always find fresh and of best quality.

W. J. YOUNG & Co., Opposite the Queen's Hotel.

## THE Y. M. C. A. CONVENTION.

The Y. M. C. A. convention which was held in Winnipeg last week, was not only a very important but interesting gathering. Judging from the reports of the papers of that city much good will be the outcome of this convention. Work has been arranged for the ensuing year and many of the papers read and speeches given were well calculated to give an impetus to the good work. Amongst others who read papers was the Rev. Mr. Mason, of this city. His topic was "How may the pastor help the association; and how may the association help the pastor?" He took the position that the association exists to help the church deal more effectively with one branch of its work; that the ideal association would not clash with the ideal church in any way; but that its members would be loyal in their attendance at the church services. The association may help the pastor in his work by sending to him young men for sympathy, oversight, a church home, and stimulus and broadening of their active church work. It may further the work of the church by the personal loyalty of its members, by sympathy and energetic co-operation with the work, and by the association existing to help the church give to others, by seeking to approach the ideal pastor's office, by sending to the association young men who need it, by putting at its disposal in consonance with the requirements of the work, the sympathy and advice of persons who will use their influence with the public on the association's behalf. The speaker believed in the work of the association; he owed something to it, and he hoped for more from it than he could tell; he recognized the virtues of the movement, though he saw some faults and desired their removal.

The officers elected for the ensuing term were: President, C. J. Atkinson, Regina; 1st vice-president, Duncan Campbell, Manitoba College, Winnipeg; 2nd vice-president Rev. H. C. Mason, Brandon; secretary, A. O. Cheney, Winnipeg; assistant secretary, G. N. Butcher, Glenboro.

TO THE ORANGEMEN OF SELKIRK.

One of the most prominent men in the Orange Order in Ontario sends us the following despatch for insertion in THE MAIL. It is worthy the consideration of all electors:

ED. BRANSON MAIL.

A dodger was handed me on the train to-day. As an Ontario Orangeman, taking a deep interest in the welfare of Manitoba, permit me to make a few remarks and to ask the Orangemen of Selkirk a few pertinent questions. This is not a question for local prejudices, but for the general good. Assuming that Manitoba by her vote defeated the Government, in what position would the Orange Association be under Mr. Laurier and his lieutenant Mr. Mercier, a prominent Jesuit and the father of the Jesuit Bill.

Mr. Martin is an avowed annexationist. Will the Orangemen of Selkirk inform me how in supporting Mr. Martin they square themselves with their Orange obligation. Is there not something about resisting any and all attempts to dismember the Empire in it? The names of Col. O'Brien, Dalton McCarthy and N. Clarke Wallace are mentioned in the dodger. Mr. McCarthy in his address to the electors of Simcoe pledges allegiance to the Government on all questions except "equal rights." Col. O'Brien comes out a "flat-footed" supporter of Sir John, and as one of his constituents I can safely say the Grand Master is not running in the Grit interests.

Quebec claims she was without her rights, can Manitoba demand that which she refuses a sister province? C. A. G.

FAMILIAR FAMILY FRIENDS. The family friend of a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil, Mrs. Hannah Phillips, of Toronto, N. S., says: "I have used Hagar's Yellow Oil in our family for six years, for coughs, colds, croup, etc., and find it so good we cannot do without it."

A BAG OF FLOUR. As a general renovating tonic and purifying family medicine useful at all times, but especially so in the spring, Burdock Blood Bitters is unequalled. "It is a bag of flour in a poor man's face," says Mr. John Maunders, of Yorkville, Ont. The officer you take B.B.B. is better than any are.

## Stock Taking over at NATION & CO'S.

And all lines of Winter Goods still on hand will be closed out at

Actual Wholesale Cost!

And many in odd lots, Remnants &c. at ANY PRICE to clear them out. Now is the time to get "Snaps" in Fur Goods, cost is not considered, every article of Fur Goods must be got out if possible. See our prices before buying.

## New Goods! New Goods!!

lots of New Goods for Early Spring Trade now in Transit. We have this season secured control of a number of special lines of the most stylish Goods in the markets.

Ladies should certainly wait before they buy any Prints, Satens, Fancy Flannels or Dress Materials as our stock will be far superior to any we have yet shown, which means a great deal. Our Dress Goods, Satens, Silks, and Spring Cloakings, will be Something Grand.

All other Departments will also be fully complete by first week in March.

Our Carpets are direct from Messrs Crossley & Co. of Halifax, Scotland. Our Linoleums, direct from Ridley Whitley, & Co. London England.

Our Waterproofs from Man, of Glasgow, Scotland.

Our Embroideries, our Stainless Black Cotton, Lisle, Silk & Cashmere Hose.

Our always reliable Fern and Kid Gloves.

Our clothing, Hats, Caps and Gents' Furnishings etc. are always in the very front Rank for Style, for Quantity, and Value.

Inspection solicited.

## NATION & COMPANY,

Rosser Avenue, Corner Leader Lane.

## The Golden Lion

predicts cold weather for February consequently we have decided to offer our entire stock of Furs at the following astonishingly low prices:

Ladies' Mosco Lamb Jackets,	-	-	\$15.00
" Bocarab Lamb Jackets,	-	-	25.00
Gents' Kangaroo Coats,	-	-	23.00
" Coon Coats, (1st quality),	-	-	33.00
Ladies' and Gents' S. Sea Seal Caps, (all styles),	-	-	14.00
do do Astrachan do do	-	-	3.90
do do Persian Lamb do do	-	-	6.50

Also Caps, Muffs, Boas and Storm Collars at prices that are sure to sell them.

## McKELVIE &

## DUNWOODY'S,

The Golden Lion.

Rosser Avenue, Brandon, Man.